

them. It had excited their interest. And they had been able to maintain the laboratories.

Mr. COOPER. Then, can it be said, that at this time the committee is assured that these safeguards are being maintained?

Mr. RUSSELL. We were assured by the Department of Defense witnesses that they were all being pressed as vigorously as possible. We allowed every dollar that was requested by the Department of Defense. I know that last year the same thing was done for the Atomic Energy Commission. That appropriation will be before the Senate in the next few days. And I am quite sure that all of the funds they have asked for, with which to provide these safeguards, will likewise be allowed.

The Senator well knows that many Senators were concerned about the treaty and would not have supported it but for the assurance of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. COOPER. I hope that the Committee on Armed Services and the Joint Atomic Energy Committee will make a thorough investigation to determine whether these safeguards are actually being maintained. The safety of our country depends on this knowledge.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] is the chairman of the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee. He knows about that.

Mr. STENNIS. I thank the Senator from Georgia.

I can supplement the responses given by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL].

The Senator will recall that, at the request of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee held hearings with reference to the questions arising from the proposed treaty. It was at those hearings that the four requirements which the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER] has outlined were laid down.

On the proposition of determining whether the requirements were being carried out, the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee has had, for several months now, a special staff member who is well versed in this field. As a matter of fact, he is a former colonel. He is making detailed checks of all the phases of this very involved and very broad matter.

We are not yet ready to make a report. But I can say that the indications have all been quite favorable indeed.

We are keeping the promise that we made at that time, to keep up a surveillance with reference to these four points.

I am glad that the Senator is interested. I am glad he made the inquiry. My response merely supplements that of the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. COOPER. I am glad to hear that. I might say that last year when the Preparedness Investigating Subcommittee held its hearings on the nuclear treaty Senators were invited to attend. I attended the hearings, and I was present when the Joint Chiefs of Staff testified. I remember the recommendations

that were made. I was sure the committee was following the recommendations. But I think it is very reassuring to the Senate and to the country to know that the committee is following the matter closely to assure that the safeguards are being maintained against any situation which might arise, if the treaty were breached. I think this practice of the committee is necessary and reassuring.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I might add to what the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. STENNIS] and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] have said. The members of the Joint Chiefs of Staff were perhaps a bit skeptical of the nuclear ban treaty. General LeMay said in answer to a question from Chairman RUSSELL, on page 723 of the hearings, part 1 of the hearings—and I read the last sentence of Senator RUSSELL's question:

Are you familiar with what has been done in these areas?

That refers to the safeguards. General LeMay said:

A short time ago we had a look at the program, and, of course, everything that we recommended has not yet been done because there simply hasn't been time to do it. But within the time that has been available, I think we are pretty well on a schedule to meet all of our requirements. It remains to be seen whether we do it all or not, but as of now, we are satisfied with the progress we have made.

Mr. RUSSELL. A good many doubting Thomases are looking over their shoulders every step of the way. There will be close scrutiny in seeing to it that the safeguards are carried out.

Mr. COOPER. I have one further question. I believe last year the question was raised as to whether appropriations on a larger scale should be continued for the Nike-Zeus project. The Congress decided not to make further appropriations for that project, but to make appropriations for an advance type of antimissile missile. The chairman remembers our closed door session.

Mr. RUSSELL. I recall it.

Mr. COOPER. It was a very valuable one.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is perhaps the most pressing of all our research and development projects.

Mr. COOPER. Can the chairman or any member of the committee say what kind of progress is being made on the advance antimissile missile, or the antiballistic missile?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Department of Defense reports to us that, while there are a great many problems which have not yet been solved, considerable progress is being made in that field.

We allowed every dollar of appropriations which the Department of Defense said it could spend intelligently and efficiently in this vitally important development.

The Senator well knows that, if any country gets an antimissile missile which is completely effective in all circumstances, that country will have a tremendous advantage over any possible

adversary. The committee has undertaken to press the development of this project with every means at its command. There has never been a time when the Secretary of Defense or Dr. Brown, Director of Defense Research and Engineering, has been before the committee that we have not stressed our view that the project is vitally important and should be pursued with the utmost vigor.

I do not believe that what I am about to say is classified. The new radar—and what we need is a radar which can pick out and chart the course of missiles—is now undergoing intensive tests at the White Sands missile grounds in New Mexico.

Mr. COOPER. I am grateful to the Senator.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. The tests that have been conducted have been unusually successful.

Mr. RUSSELL. So far as the tests have gone, this is true. There are so many problems which have not yet been solved that I do not wish anyone to believe that we are on the verge of perfecting an antimissile missile. When we consider the enormity and complexity of the problem, I believe we are making excellent progress.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, I wish to make a few remarks.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield the floor.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, for the sake of the record, and following up the questions of our distinguished friend the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], judging from the number of letters I have received from a great many people, I believe everyone in the country has been concerned about the nuclear treaty. The assurances that both the chairman of the committee and the distinguished ranking minority member, the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], have given reflect the same facts and the same situation which I have found. I have personally made every effort that I can to follow up and see the recommendations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff were followed on this subject. I have not only attended the committee meetings, but also I have talked privately with members of the Defense Department, including the Secretary himself, to assure myself, so that I could in turn assure the people of my State and the country, that we would not relax and would not sit back complacently in that field. It is very vital that we maintain our ability to move ahead rapidly in the event of any violation of that treaty and also that we take every step that we can to get the maximum amount of knowledge from the testing which we are permitted under the treaty.

There is a second subject about which I should like to make a remark or two. The other day—in fact, it was the day this bill was marked up—the President made an announcement of a new plane, which I believe is now designated as the RS-71. That is the same plane which was announced earlier as the A-11, as nearly as I can ascertain, and it is the same plane about which the Senator

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from Colorado has previously made remarks upon the floor of the Senate.

First, in due deference to the chairman of the committee and the ranking minority member of the Committee, nothing I say contains any implication of criticism against those two gentlemen. They have rendered distinguished service in connection with the bill, and I do not see how we could have a better bill than we have. But that does not get away from the primary fact that in the announcement the other day the President said that the cost of development of this new RS-71 plane, formerly known as the A-11, will amount to \$1 billion.

We therefore must ask the following question: How can the Defense Department personnel come to the members of the committee, when all members are present, and state as fact that it is their honest opinion that everything we have in the budget is as tight as it can be, when somewhere there is hidden within it as much as \$1 billion for the development of this plane?

I understand—and again I am not critical of the Senators who had knowledge of the project—that the information was conveyed to them, and conveyed to them under circumstances in which they were obligated to keep it within the secrecy of their own minds. But I believe that it places the other members of the committee in a very embarrassing and an inconsistent position when we go home and tell our constituents and the people of America that we have surveyed this budget, studied it, attended all the hearings, and cross examined all the witnesses, and that we are satisfied in our own minds that we have as tight a budget as we can get—only to find out that \$1 billion has been hidden for the development of something which has never been mentioned or named.

Perhaps that is the only way in which such subjects can be handled. But I believe it is time for the Senate to examine these questions and determine what can be done, because I believe that every member of the committee has a right to have knowledge of the facts.

I should like to turn to another situation. The bill provides for a procurement cutback of about \$1.5 billion from the fiscal 1964 level. Again, we have been assured by the Secretary of Defense that the budget is an absolutely tight budget. It may be merely a coincidence that the amount by which the bill has been cut back is just about the amount of the so-called poverty bill, which the President has been advocating, and which is before Congress.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield before he gets to the next subject?

Mr. ALLOTT. I am already there, but I am happy to yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I merely wish to say to the Senator—and we have talked this matter over between ourselves several times—that, as I see it, there are certain developments that, for purposes of accomplishing an object, cannot be disclosed even to members of the Appropriations Committee. I have in mind particularly the Manhattan project, which was developed during World War

II. I was not a Member of the Congress at that time, or at least I was not until toward the end of the war. But I do know, for I have been told a number of times by the late Senator from New Hampshire, Mr. Styles Bridges, that there were only four Members of the Congress who knew anything about the Manhattan project for a period of 3 or 4 years. I believe that the A-11, until it was announced by the President, was in a questionable state of development. There was a question as to whether it might or might not come into the stage of procurement. But, to a great extent, and in a modern way, at the present time, it is in the same category as the problem that faced the Congress and the executive in the development of atomic energy.

I know that the Senator does not quite agree with me, but for the purposes of our discussion today, that should be said openly in the Senate.

Mr. ALLOTT. I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Massachusetts. We have discussed the subject. I have also discussed it with the distinguished chairman of the committee. Both Senators have been understanding of my point of view, although they do not agree with me.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALLOTT. I yield.

Mr. MONRONEY. I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the Senator from Colorado. It is quite embarrassing to talk about the fact that several hundred millions of dollars can be concealed in an appropriation bill without members of the committee knowing about it, much less the Members who vote for the funds on the Senate floor.

I recognize the need for secrecy in many projects, and I believe it should be maintained, but the development of a reconnaissance plane hardly compares with the development of the atomic bomb, which was a wartime secret and had to be kept so. But it is embarrassing, in asking questions about an item which seems to be large, to have Senators go into a huddle and say, "This is a highly confidential item which we would rather not discuss." I believe it is a difficult situation to bring in a bill providing for combined hardware, which has been trimmed by the committee members, in which there are hidden several hundred million dollars. These are matters which perhaps require a supercommittee that will report to the Congress without giving details and say, "Yes; we are taking care of the appropriations, and none of the other 95 or 98 Members of the Senate should know about it."

We are looking for a follow-on bomber. There is money in the bill for a follow-on bomber. Yet we read in the press that one has arrived. I do not believe it. It does not resemble a bomber. It is a reconnaissance aircraft. The fact that we are developing one does not require that we give flight speed or other vital details. We are spending more than \$5 billion on research and development in this field.

I think the public and the Congress should, to the fullest degree possible,

know that we are buying certain types of hardware. It could be said that "This is going to cost x dollars and it is too confidential to inform even Members of Congress about it." If that is the case I think we should say it in good conscience. But to read in the press about the development of this aircraft is rather difficult for Members of Congress who are trying to maintain reasonable surveillance over items which Congress must support in the interest of national security.

I thank the Senator for yielding.

Mr. ALLOTT. I thank the Senator for his comments. As an illustration, I point out the endless discussion we have had in the past 4 years over the B-70 or the RS-70, most of it based on the statements that we did not have the ability to do the necessary metal fabrication or provide the necessary electronics. All of the discussion and the answers given were just so much "hog-wash" in terms of what was going on.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. ALLOTT. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. Let me state, very briefly, that I should be very happy to have any Member of the Senate take my position in dealing with the so-called black funds which are contained in the bill. It has been a source of tremendous worry to me. I recall when we first received evidence that the original U-2 was under development and under construction. I felt that I had a great responsibility to be one of three or four Senators who knew about that development. It caused me great concern. I do not believe it would have been well to publish the information in the press. After the U-2 had been used for several years, and had performed a very valuable mission for this country, it came to light as the result of being shot down over Russia. Prior to that time, only four or five Senators knew it had been constructed.

The Senator referred to an amount in excess of \$1 billion. That amount has not been spent in 1 year. It has been spent over a period of 5 or 6 years in the development of the plane. There is an appropriation which would have been considered large prior to World War II for so-called black money items.

For my part, I would consider it no less than tragic for every member of the committee to know for what that appropriation was. If all members of the Appropriations Committee were to know it, certainly members of the Armed Services Committee would be equally entitled to know it. Members of the Foreign Relations Committee, with complete justification, would feel that they should know all the details of it. It is impossible to have a large number of persons carrying around detailed information of this kind without some of the details being divulged to others and eventually to the public.

For my part, anyone who wishes to have my responsibility respecting the so-called hidden funds is welcome to it, because it has been a source of near depression and frustration to me for fear that I might say something which would result in a leak or a break, which in

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turn might cause some American boy to lose his life or some potential enemy of the United States to know some of our most vital secrets in the program for protecting this country and thus to be warned as to the potential force which could be brought against it.

I am not in favor of making it widely known, but if any way can be found whereby the Senator from Colorado or the Senator from Oklahoma can have my position and responsibility in that respect, either of them is welcome to it. It is a matter of life and death to individuals, to American boys, as to whether those matters are kept secret. It has caused me great concern to be privy to these facts, because I have been afraid that I might utter one indiscreet word in my discussions. It has almost paralyzed me as a conversationalist in the discussion of defense matters, because I was afraid something I might say would be harmful to our defense system.

Mr. ALLOTT. If this is the way it must be done, I cannot think of two persons in whom I would rather repose my confidence than the chairman of the committee and the ranking minority member. But I believe there should be ways in which information could be furnished to cure the situation of which I speak.

I have one other item to speak on, which will take a minute or two. As to the cutback in the budget request this year, much of it was in procurement. The cuts in procurement funds are made despite the fact that the record of hearings is replete with evidence that Congress will have to step up procurement next year. So when we consider this fact in connection with Secretary McNamara's so-called 5-year package program, it is difficult to see why Congress is cutting procurement this year, only to find, as the record shows, that it will have to be stepped up next year. Any reasonable man would be led to believe and ask whether the budget is being cut this year to make a smaller budget for an election or to make a guaranteed saving in the defense budget. I do not believe we are doing the latter. We are making a cut in procurement which will be offset in additional procurement next year, so that we shall have gained nothing except to put off, until the year after elections, procurements that will have to be made.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator permit an observation at that point?

Mr. ALLOTT. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. I do not believe the Senator was in the Chamber when the chairman of the committee and I later made brief statements on the subject, and said that the bill provides for \$1.2 billion less than was procured last year.

It is our earnest hope that this effort is not merely a flash in the pan and that it will increase again next year. The chairman of the committee has given me some figures which I believe will be of interest to the Senator from Colorado. The Army procurement program is \$1.275 billion less than the sum appropriated for the current year. That is the result of great increases in 1962, 1963,

and 1964. It is my recollection—and I believe this will be confirmed by the chairman of the committee—that the replacement in the Army—speaking of that as an example—is between \$1.2 and \$1.3 billion. We ran that up in the past 3 years to \$2.5 billion in 1962, \$2.5 billion in 1963, and \$2.9 billion in 1964. In other words, we were appropriating for the Army, to bring it up to date, to change it over into the new ROAD divisions, and so forth, a billion or a billion and a half dollars or more for new materiel. That program is now in effect.

Therefore we hope that when we go forward on a lesser program, it will deal more with replacement than with a tremendous buildup of new materiel.

The effect of all this was felt in the Army particularly, because there was so much materiel left over from World War II and Korea that the Army was living on its inventories for a number of years, and those inventories became obsolete.

Mr. ALLOTT. I thank the Senator. To anyone who is interested in the testimony, I point out that General Wheeler last year, testifying on the fiscal 1964 budget, said that procurement would have to be stepped up in fiscal 1965. But we find that in fiscal 1965 cuts have been made in the procurement funds, and the testimony again is that procurement would have to be stepped up next year. That is shown at pages 437, 463, 514, and 733 of the hearings. There is ample testimony showing that we shall have to step up procurement next year, and that the present cutback is temporary.

VISIT TO THE SENATE BY THE TURKISH PARLIAMENTARY DELE- GATION PARTICIPATING IN THE FOREIGN LEADER PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Mr. SPARKMAN. Mr. President, we have in the Chamber at this time some visiting members of the Senate of Turkey. We have entertained them at lunch in the Foreign Relations Committee room with members of the Foreign Relations Committee and other Senators. These gentlemen are in the United States on a month's tour of our country. They are spending a few days in Washington. Then they are going to Cape Kennedy. Later they are going out to Missouri, Nebraska, and California. They are making quite a tour of the United States.

We all know of the staunch friendship which exists between Turkey and the United States, and particularly how it was stepped up with the well-known Truman doctrine back in 1947.

We know of the tremendous aid Turkey gave in the Korean conflict, and we shall always be grateful to Turkey for its cooperation there.

We know of the great strength that Turkey has been in NATO. Turkey is our friend, and we are Turkey's friend. We are delighted to have these Senators, representing that great nation, visit with us today.

I shall now introduce them, if I may.

Senator Aksu.

Senator Bolukbasi.

Senator Firat.

Senator Hazer.

Senator Kepier.

Senator Mutlu.

Senator Sukan.

Senator Tekin.

Senator Ulay. [Applause.]

I cannot forgo the temptation to say a few words about Senator Ulay. It has been called to our attention that Senator Ulay is a natural Senator; that is, he holds that position for life provided he does not join a political party.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. SPARKMAN. I yield.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Is the Senator from Alabama sure that he has pronounced the names of all these distinguished gentlemen correctly, as if he had been in Turkey?

Mr. SPARKMAN. It is the best Turkish that I have at my command.

I told Senator Ulay that I thought I would be glad to exchange positions with him. Then he informed me that he is resigning from the position of natural Senator in order to form a political party of his own.

We are delighted to have these distinguished gentlemen with us, and we wish for them a very fine, enjoyable, and profitable trip throughout the United States. [Applause, Senators rising.]

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that there may be printed in the RECORD at this point a brief biographical sketch of each of our distinguished visitors.

There being no objection, the biographical information was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON THE TURKISH PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION, PARTICIPANTS IN THE FOREIGN LEADER PROGRAM OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF STATE IN WASHINGTON, D.C.

Cenap Aksu (pronounced Jeh-nop Ok-sue). Born: 1905 in Maras. Marital status: Married, and has five children. Knowledge of languages: Speaks both French and English. Present position: Justice Party Senator from Maras. Mr. Aksu is also a lawyer. Past positions: Career civil servant in the ministry of the Interior. Formerly a Provincial Governor.

Burhan Apaydin (pronounced Op-eye-din). Born: 1924 in Istanbul. Marital status: Bachelor. Knowledge of languages: Speaks French. Present position: New Turkey Party Deputy from Ankara. Past position: Served as chief defense attorney for former Prime Minister Adnan Menderes during his trial after the coup of May 27, 1960.

Osman Bolukbasi (pronounced Bo-luke-bashi). Born: 1913 in Hacıbektaş in central Turkey. Marital status: Married. Knowledge of languages: Speaks French. Present position: Deputy from Ankara and President-General of the Nation Party. Past positions: Has been active in politics for many years. Academic training: Studied mathematics in a university in France.

Ahmet Firat (pronounced Fur-ot). Born: 1913. Knowledge of languages: Speaks no foreign language. Present position: Republican Peoples Party Deputy from Malatya, which is in eastern Turkey. Past positions: Mr. Firat is a journalist and has been engaged in politics for several years.

Mehmet Hazer (pronounced Ha-zair). Born: 1917 in Kars, which is in northeastern Turkey near the Soviet frontier. Marital status: Married, and has one child. Knowledge of languages: Speaks French. Present

position: Republican Peoples Party Senator from Kars. Mr. Hazer is also a lawyer. Past position: Has been engaged in Republican Peoples Party politics for several years.

Mustafa Keplr (pronounced Kay-peer). Born: 1915 in Yozgat, which is in central Turkey. Marital status: Married and has three children. Knowledge of languages: Speaks no foreign language. Present position: Republican Peasants Nation Party Deputy from Yuzgat. Past positions: Formerly a career Army officer, and retired as a colonel.

Ibrahim Tekin (pronounced Tay-keen). Marital status: Bachelor. Knowledge of languages: Speaks German (studied in Germany). Present position: Justice Party Deputy from Adana in southern Turkey. Member of the administrative board which formulates the policies of his party. Mr. Tekin is also a farmer and a lawyer.

Sitki Ulay (pronounced Oo-lye). Knowledge of languages: Speaks French and Arabic. Present position: Mr. Ulay is a "natural" Senator; i.e., he holds the position for life provided that he does not join a political party. Past positions: Commandant of the Military Academy and a member of the Committee of National Union at the time of the May 27, 1960, coup. Retired from the Army, as a major general, in 1960. Served as Minister of Communications in 1960-61.

Mr. SPARKMAN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate may take a recess, subject to the call of the Chair, so that Senators may meet these distinguished visitors.

There being no objection, the Senate (at 2 o'clock and 47 minutes p.m.) took a recess subject to the call of the Chair.

On the expiration of the recess (at 2 o'clock and 49 minutes p.m.) the Senate reassembled and was called to order by the Presiding Officer (Mr. Ribicoff in the chair).

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Hackney, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to each of the following bills of the House:

H.R. 4732. An act to change the name of the U.S. Olympic Association to the U.S. Olympic Committee; and

H.R. 8954. An act to amend section 409 of title 37, United States Code, to authorize the transportation of house trailers and mobile dwellings of members of the uniformed services within the continental United States, within Alaska, or between the continental United States and Alaska, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 658) authorizing and requesting the President to proclaim 1964 as "See America Year," and for other purposes.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills, and they were signed by the Acting President pro tempore:

H.R. 82. An act to amend the Merchant Marine Act, 1936, in order to provide for the reimbursement of certain vessel construction expenses;

H.R. 2262. An act for the relief of Catalina Properties, Inc.; and

H.R. 10532. An act making appropriations for the Treasury and Post Office Departments, the Executive Office of the President, and certain independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS, 1965

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 10939) making appropriations for the Department of Defense for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1965, and for other purposes.

Mr. PROXMIRE obtained the floor.

Mr. STENNIS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Wisconsin yield to me briefly? The Senator from Georgia suggested that there be a quorum call before proceeding further.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I ask unanimous consent that I may suggest the absence of a quorum, without losing my right to the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PROXMIRE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Ribicoff in the chair). Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, I call up my amendment No. 1150, and ask that it be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

On page 21, line 24, strike "\$3,112,000,000" and substitute "\$3,065,000,000".

Mr. PROXMIRE. Mr. President, this amendment would delete \$47 million and leave \$5 million for the follow-on bomber. This is exactly the amount the Department of Defense requested, and the amount the President requested. It is the amount, as I am about to indicate, that they say is all that, under the circumstances at this time, can be sensibly used.

Before I discuss the substance of my amendment, I should like to make it clear that I think the Appropriations Committee, especially the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL], has done a superlative job on the bill. We have before us what is by far the largest appropriation bill that comes before the Senate. Everything else in the country depends upon our defense. Whatever the cost, our defense must be adequate.

The Department of Defense appropriation bill is 3 percent under what it was for fiscal 1964. That amounts to a substantial cut of \$1.5 billion. It is \$696 million under the amount the President requested. So it is a tight budget in that sense. It should be kept in mind that this reduction is in addition to a reduction made by the Secretary of Defense

of \$1.7 billion for the Army, \$3.2 billion for the Navy, \$4.3 billion for the Air Force, and \$140 million for defense agencies, or a total reduction of \$9.3 billion below what the defense agencies and the services requested.

At the same time, we should appreciate what our budgets in the past have done for us and what the present budget will do for us. The Secretary of Defense has pointed out that in the past 3½ years there has been a 150-percent increase in the number of nuclear weapons available in the Strategic Alert Force. Think of it, Mr. President; a 150-percent increase in 3½ years. This is a great increase for our most effective deterrent.

There has been a 45-percent increase—almost half again as much—in our combat ready Army offense; a 44-percent increase in the number of tactical fighter squadrons; a 60-percent increase in the tactical nuclear forces deployed in Western Europe; and a 75-percent increase in airlift capability. The biggest improvement is for counterinsurgency forces, and there has been an 800-percent increase in this area over a year ago. There has been a 100 percent increase in ship construction and conversion.

So while the budget for the coming year has been reduced, we have greatly improved the effectiveness of the Army, Navy, and Air Force, by far the most powerful Armed Forces this Nation has had in its history, or that any nation in the world has ever had.

My amendment relates to \$47 million that the administration did not request for the followon bomber. It provides every nickel that the Department requested for the bomber.

The Senate has had similar experiences in connection with other appropriation bills. I recall that in 1961 the Secretary of Defense indicated that he did not want an additional wing of B-52 bombers, which would have cost \$530 million. I offered an amendment to strike out that item. The amendment was not successful. However, the Secretary of Defense did not spend that money. It seems to me that on the basis of the experience we have had since that time, the Secretary of Defense was wise not to spend the money for additional bombers of a type that was at that time 10 years old and that would not be produced until they were ready to go into mothballs. That bomber rapidly became obsolete. It was a subsonic bomber.

Subsequently there was a battle over the B-70 bomber. At that time the Secretary of Defense said there was no need to appropriate the hundreds of millions of dollars proposed by the House and Senate. Once again, the Secretary of Defense did not spend the money. I doubt whether anybody now feels that that money should have been spent. On the basis of the history of events, the excellent judgment of the Secretary of Defense has been corroborated.

The case against forcing an additional \$47 million on defense for the followon bomber seems to be especially strong, because it has not been discovered what the bomber would do, or how it would be used although the Senate Appropriations